REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

These remarks are submitted in response to the Office Action of February 3, 2009 (Office Action). As this response is timely filed within the 3-month shortened statutory period, no fee is believed due. However, the Examiner is expressly authorized to charge any deficiencies to Deposit Account No. 14-1437.

Claims Rejections – 35 USC § 103

Claims 1, 6-13, and 37 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over non-patent literature "Deploying Lotus Sametime on the eServer iSeries Server," Redbooks, June 2002 to Landon, *et al.* (hereinafter Landon) in view of U.S. Published Patent Application 2005/0086309 to Galli, *et al.* (hereinafter Galli), and in further view of "Blogging: Genius Strategies for Instant Web Content", by Biz Stone, Publisher: New Riders, Pub. Date September 11, 2002 (hereinafter Stone). Claim 4 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Landon in view of Galli and Stone, and in further view of U.S. Published Patent Application 2005/0075097 to Lehikoinen, *et al.* (hereinafter Lehikoinen). Claim 5 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Landon in view of Galli and Stone, and in further view of U.S. Patent 6,791,582 to Linsey (hereinafter Linsey).

Claims 1, 6-13, and 37 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Published Patent Application 2003/0065721 to Roskind (hereinafter Roskind) in view of Galli and Stone. Claim 4 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Roskind in view of Galli and Stone, and in further view of Lehikoinen. Claim 5 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Roskind in view of Galli and Stone, and in further view of Linsey.

Although Applicants respectfully disagree with the rejections, Applicants have amended the claims in an effort to even more clearly define the present invention and to facilitate prosecution of the instant application. Claims 40-41 have been added. The

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claim amendments and added claims are fully supported by the original disclosure and no new matter has been introduced.

Aspects of Applicants' Invention

It may be helpful to reiterate certain aspects of Applicants' invention prior to addressing the cited references. One embodiment of the invention, as typified by amended Claim 1, is a method of publishing instant messages exchanged during an instant messaging session to one or more Weblogs.

The method can include establishing an instant messaging session among two or more users logged onto an instant messaging server; presenting a graphic user interface to each of the users; activating by a user a first control within the graphic user interface; recording the instant messaging session upon activation of the first control; compiling a transcript from the recorded instant messaging session and saving the compiled transcript to a specified portion of a memory; activating by the user a second control within the graphic user interface, wherein the second control is separate from the first control; transmitting the saved transcript to a blogging system upon activation of the second control; determining a destination of at least one Weblog based on information associated with the user; generating an indicator indicating at least one of a format, font, and color in which the transcript is to be published based on the information associated with the user; and publishing the transcript to the at least one Weblog according to the indicator. See, e.g., Specification, paragraphs [0036] to [0041]; see also Fig. 4.

The Claims Define Over The Prior Art

It was stated in the Office Action that Landon and Roskind do not disclose receiving a user request to publish the transcript of the session to at least one Weblog specified by the user; transmitting the saved transcript to a blogging system; determining a destination of the at least one Weblog; generating an indicator indicating at least one of a format, font, and color in which the transcript is to be published; and publishing the

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transcript to the at least one Weblog according to the indicator, as recited in Claim 1 of the instant application. However, it was asserted that these limitations are disclosed by Galli and Stone.

As already discussed in the previous response, Galli discloses an instant messaging (IM) framework that allows a number of software agents, called IMLets, to be stacked on top of an instant messenger application. Each of the software agents establishes a connection with a specific third-party service on the Internet. The end users of the IM session can share one or more third-party services through the agents without need of leaving the session. See paragraph [0020]. However, it is noted that this has nothing to do with publishing instant messages exchanged during an instant messaging session to one or more Weblogs upon a user's request. In Galli, a user may access a Weblog agent from the IM GUI without leaving the IM session so that the user can conveniently multitask. However, accessing a Weblog application from an IM GUI by a user does not mean that the transcript of the IM session can be published in the Weblog upon the user's request.

It was asserted in the first paragraph on page 16 of the Office Action that Galli discloses the user causing the publishing to HTTP by choosing an application that will publish the data [Galli, paragraphs 51-52, the user chooses the application, by such a choice the user is choosing for the data to be published.]

Paragraphs 51-52 of Galli read as follows:

[0051] Upon activation by the user, the IMLet makes the third-party service represented by the IMLet immediately accessible in the IM session. The second graphical user interface as mentioned above provides a list of IMLets registered by the user. The user can activate any of them by giving simple commands such as one or more mouse-clicks or by dragging a symbol, e.g. an icon or a title, representative of the IMLet into the communication window.
[0052] Once the IMLet is activated, the users can share the selected online service in the IM session. The data exchange between the users and the selected online service is supported by Web service interfaces, such as SOAP/XMU-HTTP, and the related protocols.

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It is not clear how the statement that the data exchange between the users and the selected third-party service is supported by HTTP protocol has anything to do with publishing to HTTP.

It is disclosed in paragraph [0109] of Galli that during an instant messaging session, a conversation can be automatically published to a Web log service via an IMLet specifically implemented for this purpose. However, it is noted that when a user chooses this software application agent, the conversation will be automatically published to a Web log, not upon the user's request or in the user's selected format.

It is disclosed in paragraph [0116] of Galli that the framework can also be used with other environments than instant messenger environments; for example, IMLets can be used as assistant tools during the authoring of information, such as Weblogs (during a blog publishing authoring session, a user can use an assistant application, such as an IMLet, to insert a rich content provided by a third-party online service). This has nothing to do with publishing the IM transcript to the at least one Weblog according to the indicator, as in the present invention. What this paragraph is saying is that instead of accessing third-party services from an IM environment, the third-party services can also be accessed from a Weblog authoring environment.

Stone discloses that WebCrimson allows a user to create almost any type of site with a consistent look and feel including single entry templates, index templates, and blog templates. However, Stone does not disclose generating an indicator indicating at least one of a format, font, and color in which the IM transcript is to be published in a Weblog based on the information associated with the user, as in the present invention.

It was asserted in the first paragraph on page 17 of the Office Action that in Stone the template defines the font and format of the publishing on the web page blog, which indicates how the blog entry should be published. However, it is noted that templates are predefined. In contrast, in the present invention the indicator indicating at least one of a format, font, and color in which the IM transcript is to be published in a Weblog is

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generated based on the information associated with a particular user, not selected from predefined templates.

The above discussion similarly applies to other independent claims of the instant application.

Accordingly, the cited references, alone or in combination, fail to disclose or suggest each and every element of Claims 1 and 40-41. Applicants therefore respectfully submit that amended Claims 1 and 40-41 define over the prior art. Furthermore, as each of the remaining claims depends from Claim 1 while reciting additional features, Applicants further respectfully submit that the remaining claims likewise define over the prior art.

Applicants thus respectfully request that the claim rejections under 35 U.S.C. §103 be withdrawn.

CONCLUSION

Applicants believe that this application is now in full condition for allowance, which action is respectfully requested. Applicants request that the Examiner call the undersigned if clarification is needed on any matter within this Amendment, or if the Examiner believes a telephone interview would expedite the prosecution of the subject application to completion.

Respectfully submitted,

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